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# PERSPECTOR

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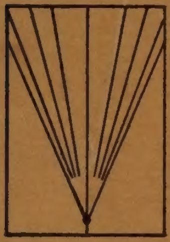
by T. A. DE POSTELS

## Device for Making Perspectives, Angular and Parallel, of Exterior and Interior Views.

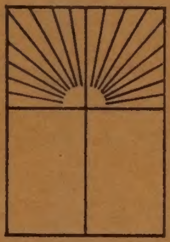
## INSTRUCTIONS

OPEN ENVELOPE OUT FLAT TO SEE EXAMPLE OF USE

1. **Draw on a separate sheet of paper the plan of the object (po) at a scale which will permit it to fit within the space above the picture plane on the device. Then draw the front of the object (fo) at the same scale.**
2. **Note that the PERSPECTOR is actually two separate devices on one sheet. The angles of vision and station point at the bottom form a special Perspective Protractor to be used to establish the view distance and the proper angle of vision for each drawing. (A)**

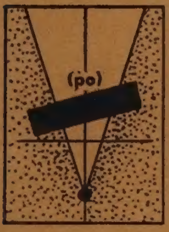


(A) Perspective Protractor for angles of vision

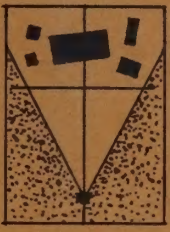


(B) Protractor for angular positions

**To use the PERSPECTOR, place it over your plan. Then adjust the plan to the angle of vision and the angular position most suitable for the desired picture. The factors to be considered in determining the most suitable angle of vision are explained by the sketches below. (The view distance will be automatically determined by the angle of vision chosen.)**



**Small**
**View Distance**
good only for close up detail of part of side of object. Areas of plan outside angles of vision should be left off drawing.

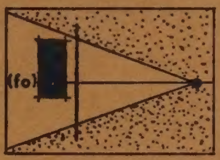


**Long**
**View Distance**
good for object and its surroundings.

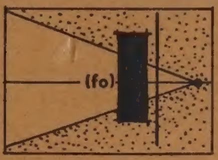
Normal views for a *single object* are obtained by using angles 25°, 30° and 40°.

Normal views for an *object and its surroundings* are obtained by using angles 30°, 40°, and 45°.

3. **When the object to be projected is unusually tall in relation to the dimensions of the plan, it is then advisable to check the view distance chosen by turning the device 90° to the left and placing it over the front of the object. Align its center line with the proposed horizon and place one of the cross-section lines (parallel to the picture plane) near the corner of the object. Usually the view distance for tall objects must be increased to keep the top of the object within an angle of vision which will not produce an obvious distortion.**



**Normal**
**View Distance**
pick angle of vision and view distance (d)



**Short**
**View Distance**
good only for close up detail of part of object

4. **Fasten the plastic device on your drawing board or table in a perpendicular position, keeping these instructions handy.**
5. **Fasten a large piece of tracing paper on top of the device, letting it extend left and right beyond the sides of the plastic. Then draw the plan of the object (po) in the upper half above the picture plane in the angular position previously chosen. In the example shown the angular positions (Q and R) of sides xy and yz are 40° and 50° respectively.**
6. **Draw the center line (cl). Also mark the chosen station point (S) based on the view distance (d) shown between C and S (found in steps 2 and 3). The view distance chosen for this example is 8.**
7. **Draw the ground line (gl) and the horizon line (hl). Positions are chosen arbitrarily according to the perspective view desired. Extend the horizon line beyond the limits of the plastic if necessary for locating vanishing points.**
8. **If the corner of the object is touching the picture plane, a measuring line (ml) may be made by drawing a vertical line from that point to the ground line (gl). When the corner of the plan of the object is not touching the picture plane, one has to locate the measuring line (ml) by extending a side of the plan to the point of intersection with the picture plane (pl). Draw a vertical line from this point to the ground line (gl).**
9. **Draw the front of the object (fo) in an area which will probably remain free from the perspective drawing.**
10. **According to d (the view distance) and the angular positions, find the distances of the vanishing points from the center line, using the table at the bottom of the device.**

Note that view distances are only shown for every five units. To find any missing value of d, proceed as follows:

a) when d = 8 (as in this example)

| | **angular positions** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **40°** | **50°** |
| read value for 80.............. | 95.4 | 67.1 |
| and move decimal one place to the left.......... | **9.54** | **6.71** |

b) When d = 98, add value for 90 and value for 8

| | **angular positions** | |
|---|---|---|
| | 40° | 50° |
| read value for 90................ | 107.3 | 75.5 |
| read value for 80 and move decimal one place to the left................ | 9.54 | 6.71 |
| **value for 90 + value for 8** ........................ | **116.84** | **82.21** |

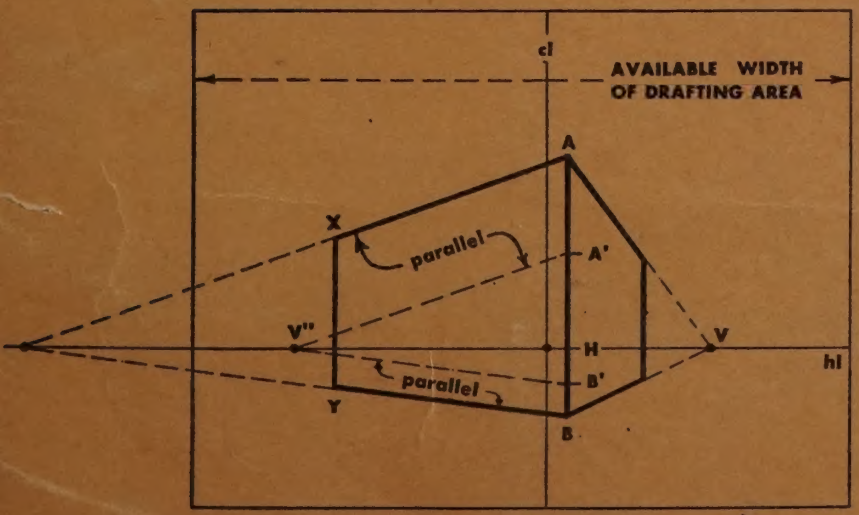
Locate the vanishing points on the horizon line at locations found in (a) above.

11. **Using a thumbtack, fasten the Radiant Ruler through the chosen station point (S) and adjust the edge directly above the thumbtack—hole to one of the corner points of the plan (po). Using this ruler, draw lines from the corners and other features of the plan down to the picture plane (pl).**
12. **Where each of these lines intersects the picture plane (pl) draw vertical lines down to the ground line. These lines indicate the widths of the object in perspective.**
13. **Draw horizontal lines from points of the front of the object (fo) to intersect the measuring line (ml) at e, f, and g. Connect these intersections with the left vanishing point (v). Where they intersect the width lines, these lines indicate the perspective heights of the left side.**

**Connect intersections (e′, f′, and g′) with the right vanishing point (v′). Where they intersect the width lines, these lines indicate the perspective heights of the right side.**

**Thus the object appears in correct perspective, only lacking in detail, which can be added to this outlined perspective by the same procedure.**

## REMOTE VANISHING POINTS



When a vanishing point plots outside the drawing board area, as shown at the left, an auxiliary vanishing point can be used.

First, locate the nearest vanishing point (v) and establish the height of the corner of the object (AB).

NOTE: the side forming the greatest angle with the picture plane will have the nearest vanishing point.

Then divide the distance between the corner of the object and the remote vanishing point by any number which will bring the new point (v″) within the drawing board area.

EXAMPLE: $v' H \div 2 = v'' H$

Also on the vertical AB (the corner of the object) divide its parts above and below the horizon line each by the *same* number chosen above.

EXAMPLE: $AH \div 2 = A'H$
and $BH \div 2 = B'H$

Connect these new points (A′ and B′) with the auxiliary vanishing point (v″).

Parallel to the line A′v″ draw a line from A to the width line XY, forming line AX.

Parallel to the line B′v″ draw a line from B to the width line XY, forming line BY. Lines AX and BY become directed toward the remote vanishing point v′ intersecting each other on the horizon line.

Use the same procedure for a more remote vanishing point. The distance Hv′ (as well as AH and BH) may then be divided by any larger number which will bring it back on the board.

Thus it is possible to complete the perspective drawing without actually finding the remote vanishing point.

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# THE STORY OF THE

# PERSPECTOR

# AND THE BOOK

# FUNDAMENTALS OF PERSPECTIVE

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The *Perspector* is a device invented by Theodore A. De Postels A. I. A. (E), a leading authority on perspectography, the science and art of perspective. The device is so simple that a completely untrained person can use it and turn out a correct linear perspective, angular or parallel.

The *Perspector* is actually two separate devices on one plate:

1. A special protractor to establish the visual distance for a perspective view in accordance with an angle of vision.
2. Perspectographic means for actually developing a perspective from plan and elevation drawings.

The *Perspector* is closely related to Dr. De Postels' book *Fundamentals of Perspective*, an enlarged edition of which Reinhold published in 1951. Dr. De Postels developed the device from the Perspective Protractor shown on sheet 18 of the book with the addition of the Vanishing Points Chart (from sheet 17) and a Protractor for Angular Positions. The instructions and the example herewith employ the same terms and abbreviations used in the Definitions of Perspective Elements on sheet 20 of *Fundamentals of Perspective*. The example herewith also uses the same directional arrows as those used in the book to make the procedure easier.

*Fundamentals of Perspective* consists of 30 sheets 8¾x11½, most of them printed in four colors. It recognizes the fact that most of the difficulty in drawing perspectives usually proceeds from uncertainty regarding the sequence of operations involved. To solve this problem the author has devised a system using colors, numbers, and arrows to show the correct sequence of lines. This method eliminates most of the burdensome text which has always been necessary to explain perspective drawing in the past.

Theodore De Postels is internationally known as an architect, artist, writer, and inventor. He studied architecture from 1893-1900 in the Imperials Beaux-Arts Academy in St. Petersburg and practiced in Russia from 1900 to 1920 during which time he was Vice President of the Society of Architectural Knowledge and won high honors from his government. Since 1923 he has worked in the U.S.A. as a designer and consulting architect. His work appears under "Architectural Rendering" in the *Encylopedia Britannica* and much of it was exhibited here and abroad. Years spent in practicing delineation and teaching perspective are part of his background

Architects, engineers, renderers, artists, sculptors, interi
signers, and architectural, engineering, art, and decorati
will find the *Perspector* invaluable, particularly when
conjunction with *Fundamentals of Perspective*.

*The book is available at $5.00 per copy from:*

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## DEMONSTRATING THE PERSPECTOR - Try this NOW

1. Take the plastic Device out of the pocket.

2. Separate the protective white sheet and the Radiant Ruler

3. Open envelope out flat. Then place the plastic Device directly over the Example on the left adjusting the vertical Center Line (cl) and the horizontal Picture Plane (pl) to the same lines so that the hole marked Station Point (S) is over the letter S in the roof of the perspective of the building.

4. Now place the plastic Radiant Ruler (with its Projection facing to the left) so that the hole is exactly over the black dot at S. Force a push pin or thumb tack through the hole.

5 Swing the Ruler to adjust its left edge to the extreme corner of the plan and follow a vertical line down from the point of intersection on the horizontal line (pl). Do the same from other points of the plan. Distances between these vertical lines form perspective widths.

6. From points of elevation of the building draw horizontal lines to the Measuring Line (ml). Here points connect with Vanishing Points (v's) established in No. 10 of instruction page thus getting perspective heights.

7. Now by connecting the discovered extreme points of the building with the Vanishing Points (V and V'), the outline of the perspective becomes apparent.

8. You can now experiment with any problem. Draw your own plan and elevation of any object on a separate sheet of paper. If suitable use cross-sectioned paper of perhaps 1" decimal and construct a perspective, following detailed instructions given on the envelope containing the Perspector.

### Exact Perspectives in a Fraction of the Usual Time

Here is a truly amazing formula that eliminates difficult texts and dry reading. A little time now devoted to the study of this device will save you endless time in the future once you have mastered it. You will then be able to produce many views of an object faster than you ever thought possible.

Nothing remotely like the Perspector has ever appeared. It will enable you to make drawings, angular and parallet, of exterior and interior views in a fraction of the time normally required. The Perspector guarantees a mathematically correct perspective when handled according to the directions on the portfolio. Try it. You'll discover it's worth your time and effort for soon you'll be able to quickly draw as many different views as you wish of any given plan and elevation.

### Here's More Help

To make the Perspector even more valuable, be sure to send for a copy of "Fundamentals of Perspective" - also by De Postels. In this best-seller you will find a simple and easy method of understanding the order in which lines of perspective are drawn. The book consists of 30 plates, most of which appear in 4 colors to clarify the drawings. Each line of the constructed perspective is numbered and its direction signified with arrows so that the procedure and reasons for it become quickly apparent.

There is no simpler, surer or more proven method for learning and understanding all types of perspective drawing. The Perspector together with "Fundamentals of Perspective" will give you the very best assistance in perspective work available anywhere today.

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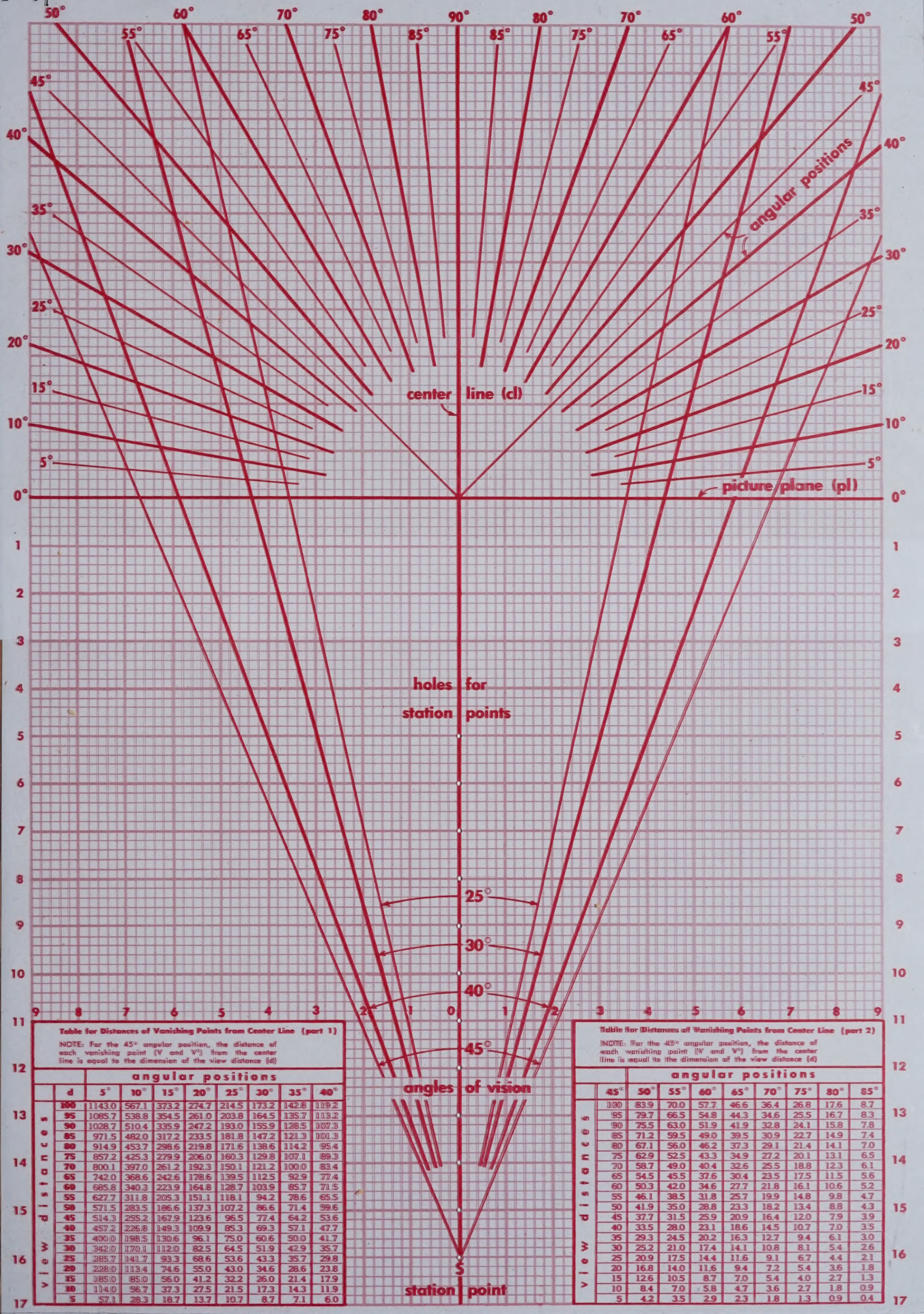

**Table for Distances of Vanishing Points from Center Line (part 1)**

NOTE: For the 45° angular position, the distance of each vanishing point (V and V') from the center line is equal to the dimension of the view distance (d)

| | | angular positions | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | d | 5° | 10° | 15° | 20° | 25° | 30° | 35° | 40° |
| view distances | 100 | 1143.0 | 567.1 | 373.2 | 274.7 | 214.5 | 173.2 | 142.8 | 119.2 |
| | 95 | 1085.7 | 538.8 | 354.5 | 261.0 | 203.8 | 164.5 | 135.7 | 113.2 |
| | 90 | 1028.7 | 510.4 | 335.9 | 247.2 | 193.0 | 155.9 | 128.5 | 107.3 |
| | 85 | 971.5 | 482.0 | 317.2 | 233.5 | 181.8 | 147.2 | 121.3 | 101.3 |
| | 80 | 914.9 | 453.7 | 298.6 | 219.8 | 171.6 | 138.6 | 114.2 | 95.4 |
| | 75 | 857.2 | 425.3 | 279.9 | 206.0 | 160.3 | 129.8 | 107.1 | 89.3 |
| | 70 | 800.1 | 397.0 | 261.2 | 192.3 | 150.1 | 121.2 | 100.0 | 83.4 |
| | 65 | 742.0 | 368.6 | 242.6 | 178.6 | 139.5 | 112.5 | 92.9 | 77.4 |
| | 60 | 685.8 | 340.3 | 223.9 | 164.8 | 128.7 | 103.9 | 85.7 | 71.5 |
| | 55 | 627.7 | 311.8 | 205.3 | 151.1 | 118.1 | 94.2 | 78.6 | 65.5 |
| | 50 | 571.5 | 283.5 | 186.6 | 137.3 | 107.2 | 86.6 | 71.4 | 59.6 |
| | 45 | 514.3 | 255.2 | 167.9 | 123.6 | 96.5 | 77.4 | 64.2 | 53.6 |
| | 40 | 457.2 | 226.8 | 149.3 | 109.9 | 85.3 | 69.3 | 57.1 | 47.7 |
| | 35 | 400.0 | 198.5 | 130.6 | 96.1 | 75.0 | 60.6 | 50.0 | 41.7 |
| | 30 | 342.0 | 170.1 | 112.0 | 82.5 | 64.5 | 51.9 | 42.9 | 35.7 |
| | 25 | 285.7 | 141.7 | 93.3 | 68.6 | 53.6 | 43.3 | 35.7 | 29.8 |
| | 20 | 228.0 | 113.4 | 74.6 | 55.0 | 43.0 | 34.6 | 28.6 | 23.8 |
| | 15 | 185.0 | 85.0 | 56.0 | 41.2 | 32.2 | 26.0 | 21.4 | 17.9 |
| | 10 | 114.0 | 56.7 | 37.3 | 27.5 | 21.5 | 17.3 | 14.3 | 11.9 |
| | 5 | 57.1 | 28.3 | 18.7 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 6.0 |

**Table for Distances of Vanishing Points from Center Line (part 2)**

NOTE: For the 45° angular position, the distance of each vanishing point (V and V') from the center line is equal to the dimension of the view distance (d)

| | | angular positions | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 45° | 50° | 55° | 60° | 65° | 70° | 75° | 80° | 85° |
| view distances | 100 | 83.9 | 70.0 | 57.7 | 46.6 | 36.4 | 26.8 | 17.6 | 8.7 |
| | 95 | 79.7 | 66.5 | 54.8 | 44.3 | 34.6 | 25.5 | 16.7 | 8.3 |
| | 90 | 75.5 | 63.0 | 51.9 | 41.9 | 32.8 | 24.1 | 15.8 | 7.8 |
| | 85 | 71.2 | 59.5 | 49.0 | 39.5 | 30.9 | 22.7 | 14.9 | 7.4 |
| | 80 | 67.1 | 56.0 | 46.2 | 37.3 | 29.1 | 21.4 | 14.1 | 7.0 |
| | 75 | 62.9 | 52.5 | 43.3 | 34.9 | 27.2 | 20.1 | 13.1 | 6.5 |
| | 70 | 58.7 | 49.0 | 40.4 | 32.6 | 25.5 | 18.8 | 12.3 | 6.1 |
| | 65 | 54.5 | 45.5 | 37.6 | 30.4 | 23.5 | 17.5 | 11.5 | 5.6 |
| | 60 | 50.3 | 42.0 | 34.6 | 27.7 | 21.8 | 16.1 | 10.6 | 5.2 |
| | 55 | 46.1 | 38.5 | 31.8 | 25.7 | 19.9 | 14.8 | 9.8 | 4.7 |
| | 50 | 41.9 | 35.0 | 28.8 | 23.3 | 18.2 | 13.4 | 8.8 | 4.3 |
| | 45 | 37.7 | 31.5 | 25.9 | 20.9 | 16.4 | 12.0 | 7.9 | 3.9 |
| | 40 | 33.5 | 28.0 | 23.1 | 18.6 | 14.5 | 10.7 | 7.0 | 3.5 |
| | 35 | 29.3 | 24.5 | 20.2 | 16.3 | 12.7 | 9.4 | 6.1 | 3.0 |
| | 30 | 25.2 | 21.0 | 17.4 | 14.1 | 10.8 | 8.1 | 5.4 | 2.6 |
| | 25 | 20.9 | 17.5 | 14.4 | 11.6 | 9.1 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 2.1 |
| | 20 | 16.8 | 14.0 | 11.6 | 9.4 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 1.8 |
| | 15 | 12.6 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 1.3 |
| | 10 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| | 5 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 |

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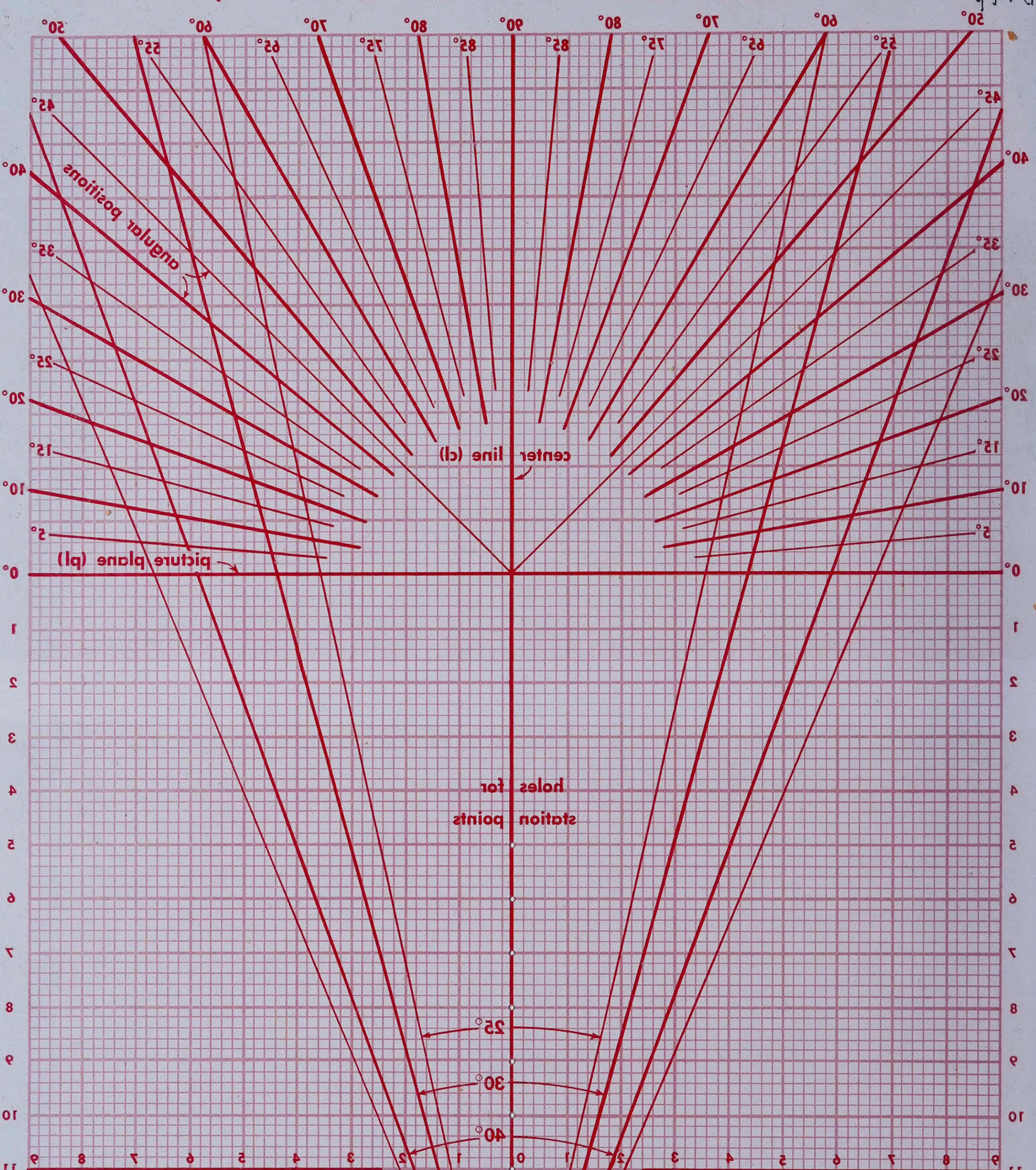

### Table for Distances of Vanishing Points from Center Line (part 1)

NOTE: For the 45° angular position, the distance of each vanishing point (V and V') from the center line is equal to the dimension of the view distance (d)

| | | angular positions | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | d | 5° | 10° | 15° | 20° | 25° | 30° | 35° | 40° |
| view distances | **100** | 1143.0 | 567.1 | 373.2 | 274.7 | 214.5 | 173.2 | 142.8 | 119.2 |
| | **95** | 1085.7 | 538.8 | 354.5 | 261.0 | 203.8 | 164.5 | 135.7 | 113.2 |
| | **90** | 1028.7 | 510.4 | 335.9 | 247.2 | 193.0 | 155.9 | 128.5 | 107.3 |
| | **85** | 971.5 | 482.0 | 317.2 | 233.5 | 181.8 | 147.2 | 121.3 | 101.3 |
| | **80** | 914.9 | 453.7 | 298.6 | 219.8 | 171.6 | 138.6 | 114.2 | 95.4 |
| | **75** | 857.2 | 425.3 | 279.9 | 206.0 | 160.3 | 129.8 | 107.1 | 89.3 |
| | **70** | 800.1 | 397.0 | 261.2 | 192.3 | 150.1 | 121.2 | 100.0 | 83.4 |
| | **65** | 742.0 | 368.6 | 242.6 | 178.6 | 139.5 | 112.5 | 92.9 | 77.4 |
| | **60** | 685.8 | 340.3 | 223.9 | 164.8 | 128.7 | 103.9 | 85.7 | 71.5 |
| | **55** | 627.7 | 311.8 | 205.3 | 151.1 | 118.1 | 94.2 | 78.6 | 65.5 |
| | **50** | 571.5 | 283.5 | 186.6 | 137.3 | 107.2 | 86.6 | 71.4 | 59.6 |
| | **45** | 514.3 | 255.2 | 167.9 | 123.6 | 96.5 | 77.4 | 64.2 | 53.6 |
| | **40** | 457.2 | 226.8 | 149.3 | 109.9 | 85.3 | 69.3 | 57.1 | 47.7 |
| | **35** | 400.0 | 198.5 | 130.6 | 96.1 | 75.0 | 60.6 | 50.0 | 41.7 |
| | **30** | 342.0 | 170.1 | 112.0 | 82.5 | 64.5 | 51.9 | 42.9 | 35.7 |
| | **25** | 285.7 | 141.7 | 93.3 | 68.6 | 53.6 | 43.3 | 35.7 | 29.8 |
| | **20** | 228.0 | 113.4 | 74.6 | 55.0 | 43.0 | 34.6 | 28.6 | 23.8 |
| | **15** | 185.0 | 85.0 | 56.0 | 41.2 | 32.2 | 26.0 | 21.4 | 17.9 |
| | **10** | 114.0 | 56.7 | 37.3 | 27.5 | 21.5 | 17.3 | 14.3 | 11.9 |
| | **5** | 57.1 | 28.3 | 18.7 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 6.0 |

### Table for Distances of Vanishing Points from Center Line (part 2)

NOTE: For the 45° angular position, the distance of each vanishing point (V and V') from the center line is equal to the dimension of the view distance (d)

| | | angular positions | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 45° | 50° | 55° | 60° | 65° | 70° | 75° | 80° | 85° |
| view distances | 100 | 83.9 | 70.0 | 57.7 | 46.6 | 36.4 | 26.8 | 17.6 | 8.7 |
| | 95 | 79.7 | 66.5 | 54.8 | 44.3 | 34.6 | 25.5 | 16.7 | 8.3 |
| | 90 | 75.5 | 63.0 | 51.9 | 41.9 | 32.8 | 24.1 | 15.8 | 7.8 |
| | 85 | 71.2 | 59.5 | 49.0 | 39.5 | 30.9 | 22.7 | 14.9 | 7.4 |
| | 80 | 67.1 | 56.0 | 46.2 | 37.3 | 29.1 | 21.4 | 14.1 | 7.0 |
| | 75 | 62.9 | 52.5 | 43.3 | 34.9 | 27.2 | 20.1 | 13.1 | 6.5 |
| | 70 | 58.7 | 49.0 | 40.4 | 32.6 | 25.5 | 18.8 | 12.3 | 6.1 |
| | 65 | 54.5 | 45.5 | 37.6 | 30.4 | 23.5 | 17.5 | 11.5 | 5.6 |
| | 60 | 50.3 | 42.0 | 34.6 | 27.7 | 21.8 | 16.1 | 10.6 | 5.2 |
| | 55 | 46.1 | 38.5 | 31.8 | 25.7 | 19.9 | 14.8 | 9.8 | 4.7 |
| | 50 | 41.9 | 35.0 | 28.8 | 23.3 | 18.2 | 13.4 | 8.8 | 4.3 |
| | 45 | 37.7 | 31.5 | 25.9 | 20.9 | 16.4 | 12.0 | 7.9 | 3.9 |
| | 40 | 33.5 | 28.0 | 23.1 | 18.6 | 14.5 | 10.7 | 7.0 | 3.5 |
| | 35 | 29.3 | 24.5 | 20.2 | 16.3 | 12.7 | 9.4 | 6.1 | 3.0 |
| | 30 | 25.2 | 21.0 | 17.4 | 14.1 | 10.8 | 8.1 | 5.4 | 2.6 |
| | 25 | 20.9 | 17.5 | 14.4 | 11.6 | 9.1 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 2.1 |
| | 20 | 16.8 | 14.0 | 11.6 | 9.4 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 1.8 |
| | 15 | 12.6 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 1.3 |
| | 10 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| | 5 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 |

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1. A special protractor to establish the visual distance for a perspective view in accordance with an angle of vision.
2. Perspectographic means for actually developing a perspective from plan and elevation drawings.

The *Perspector* is closely related to Dr. De Postels' book *Fundamentals of Perspective*, an enlarged edition of which Reinhold published in 1951. Dr. De Postels developed the device from the Perspective Protractor shown on sheet 18 of the book with the addition of the Vanishing Points Chart (from sheet 17) and a Protractor for Angular Positions. The instructions and the example herewith employ the same terms and abbreviations used in the Definitions of Perspective Elements on sheet 20 of *Fundamentals of Perspective*. The example herewith also uses the same directional arrows as those used in the book to make the procedure easier.

*Fundamentals of Perspective* consists of 30 sheets 8¾x11½, most of them printed in four colors. It recognizes the fact that most of the difficulty in drawing perspectives usually proceeds from uncertainty regarding the sequence of operations involved. To solve this problem the author has devised a system using colors, numbers, and arrows to show the correct sequence of lines. This method eliminates most of the burdensome text which has always been necessary to explain perspective drawing in the past.

Theodore De Postels is internationally known as an architect, artist, writer, and inventor. He studied architecture from 1893-1900 in the Imperials Beaux-Arts Academy in St. Petersburg and practiced in Russia from 1900 to 1920 during which time he was Vice President of the Society of Architectural Knowledge and won high honors from his government. Since 1923 he has worked in the U.S.A. as a designer and consulting architect. His work appears under "Architectural Rendering" in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and much of it was exhibited here and abroad. Years spent in practicing delineation and teaching perspective are part of his background,

Architects, engineers, renderers, artists, sculptors, interi
signers, and architectural, engineering, art, and decorati
will find the *Perspector* invaluable, particularly when
conjunction with *Fundamentals of Perspective.*

Home Econ. 12 pieces Direct McLaughlin 22 Feb. 57

*The book is available at $5.00 per copy from:*

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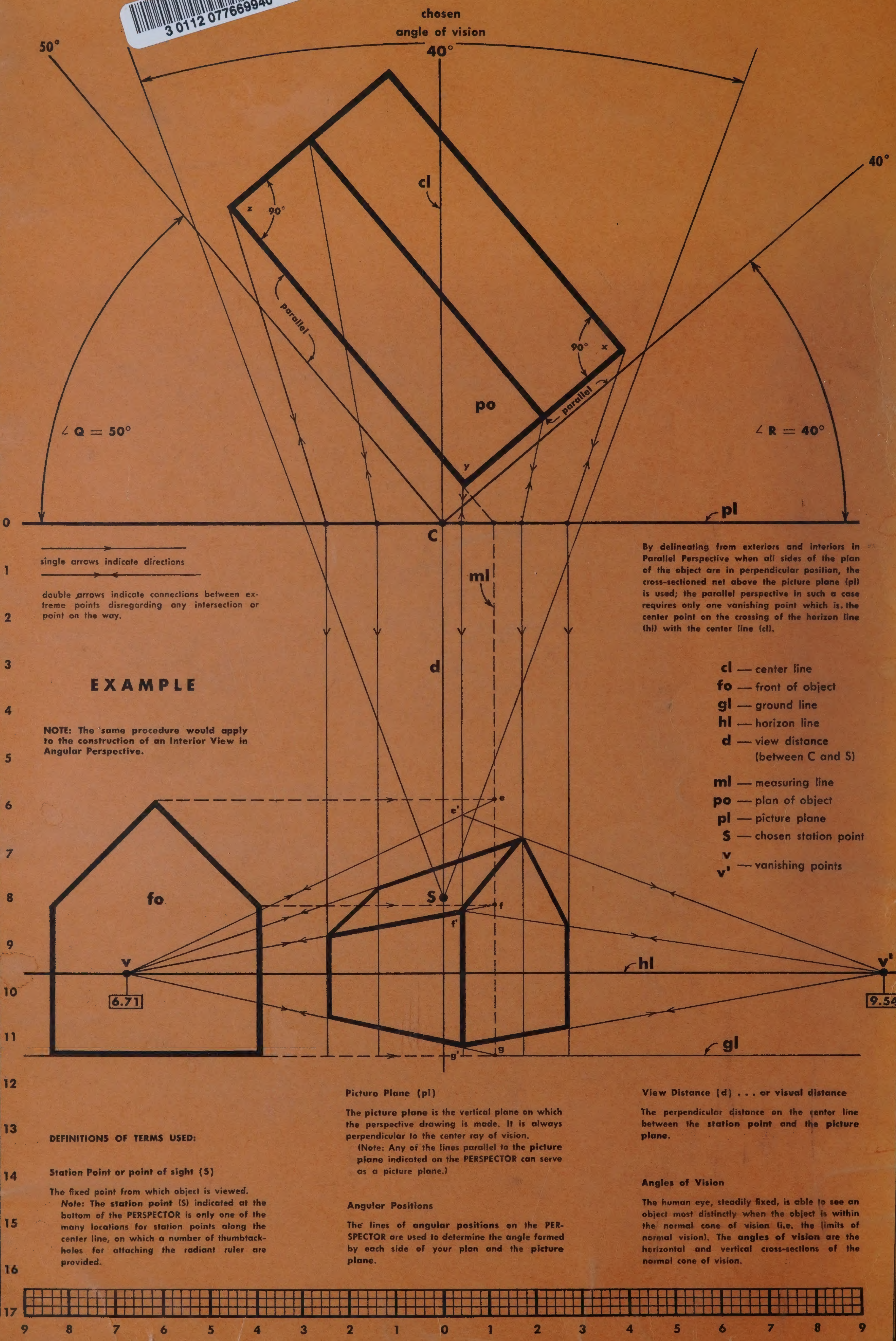

single arrows indicate directions

double arrows indicate connections between extreme points disregarding any intersection or point on the way.

## EXAMPLE

**NOTE: The same procedure would apply to the construction of an Interior View in Angular Perspective.**

**By delineating from exteriors and interiors in Parallel Perspective when all sides of the plan of the object are in perpendicular position, the cross-sectioned net above the picture plane (pl) is used; the parallel perspective in such a case requires only one vanishing point which is the center point on the crossing of the horizon line (hl) with the center line (cl).**

**cl** — center line
**fo** — front of object
**gl** — ground line
**hl** — horizon line
**d** — view distance (between C and S)
**ml** — measuring line
**po** — plan of object
**pl** — picture plane
**S** — chosen station point
**v**
**v'** — vanishing points

### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED:

**Station Point or point of sight (S)**

The fixed point from which object is viewed.
**Note: The station point (S) indicated at the bottom of the PERSPECTOR is only one of the many locations for station points along the center line, on which a number of thumbtack-holes for attaching the radiant ruler are provided.**

**Picture Plane (pl)**

The picture plane is the vertical plane on which the perspective drawing is made. It is always perpendicular to the center ray of vision.
**(Note: Any of the lines parallel to the picture plane indicated on the PERSPECTOR can serve as a picture plane.)**

**Angular Positions**

**The lines of angular positions on the PERSPECTOR are used to determine the angle formed by each side of your plan and the picture plane.**

**View Distance (d) . . . or visual distance**

**The perpendicular distance on the center line between the station point and the picture plane.**

**Angles of Vision**

**The human eye, steadily fixed, is able to see an object most distinctly when the object is within the normal cone of vision (i.e. the limits of normal vision). The angles of vision are the horizontal and vertical cross-sections of the normal cone of vision.**